





## Know Nothing Convention.

The Know Nothing State Council, which met in this city yesterday, elected the following officers: John Lockwood, Milwaukee, President; D. E. Wood, Fond du Lac, Vice President; Robert Chandler, Secretary, and S. S. Daggett, Treasurer. It will be seen that the Vice President and Treasurer of the State Council are members of the Republican State Central Committee. We have no doubt that an effort will be made at our State Convention to retain Know Nothings on the Committee, and that unless the people, in their several Districts, turn out en masse, and choose delegates of the right stamp, the Convention will be controlled by Know Nothings.

The American of this morning contains the address of Mr. Lockwood, the President, to the State Council. He reports that last May there were 54 Know Nothing Councils in the State, and 5,400 members, that since then 61 new councils have been formed and 15,750 new members have been initiated, so that over 21,000 members, or nearly a third of the voters of the State, have been enrolled as members of the Order. He also is informed that since the incorporation into the Platform last January, of the provision, that Protestant naturalized foreigners might be admitted as members, there has been considerable accession from that source. As the Order has made itself more definitely and distinctly an anti-Catholic political organization, it has enlisted more of Protestant sympathy and support, the Protestants pursuing the same line of policy toward the Catholics which they accuse the Catholics of pursuing toward the Protestants.

As to the number which, according to Mr. Lockwood, have been enrolled in the Order, granting its correctness—which we do not believe—it is no indication of the present number of adhering members. Most children have the measles before arriving at the age of puberty, but it would be a wild estimate to set down all children under the age of twenty-one years, who have had the measles, as afflicted with that disease now. So with Know Nothingism. Multitudes who have joined the Order, have abandoned it, regarding its influence as pernicious, tending to divide the friends of Freedom and to aid the cause of Slavery.

We want no better proof of the fabulous number represented by the President as belonging to the Order, than the statement of the American that "about fifty members (representing in all ninety-eight Councils) were present last evening, at the meeting of the State Council"—each member representing two Councils!

We call attention to these significant facts. The number of Councils which have been organized in the State, according to the address of the President, is 215, and only about fifty delegates were present to represent them—not one-fourth as many delegates as there are Councils! The American says a larger number is expected to-day.

PREMONT.—We notice the name of John C. Fremont occasionally named in connection with the Republican nomination for President. For what reason, we know not. It is said by the San Francisco Journal, that he has done a great deal for the country, by his explorations. He has done a great deal for himself, and by successful land-grabbing has become the greatest land monopolist, and probably, prospectively, the richest man in the United States. But he has done no more to entitle him to the Presidency than has George Law or Vanderbilt. Who knows anything of his views on the Slavery question? Those who suppose the Republican vote can be polled for a doubtful candidate—for one not known of all men to be anti-Slavery—reckon without their host.

The Madison Journal, in reference to the State Convention, and the dissatisfaction expressed that it is not to be a Mass Convention, says:

A mass convention would represent little beyond Dane county and the country along the line of the railroad. Madison could control the election of the National Delegates in a mass convention; and we have no doubt but all reflecting men, having at heart the success of the principles for which the Republican party was organized, and desirous of giving all sections of the State an influence in the convention, proportionate to their population, will concur in the action of the Committee. We want fairness, harmony, and cordial good feeling in the State convention, and cordial good feeling in the selection of men who will justly represent the popular sentiment of the anti-slavery men of the State.

It strikes us as a queer way of promoting "harmony," to accuse those who wish a Mass Convention of not being "reflecting men" and of "not having at heart the success of Republican principles." &c. The Journal's fears that Dane County would control the Convention are imaginary.

BUCHANAN'S NATIVISM.—Mr. Buchanan, in a Fourth of July oration delivered by him at Lancaster in 1845, said:

Above all, we ought to drive from our shores foreign influence, and cherish American feeling. Foreign influence has been in every age the curse of republics—its jaundiced eye sees everything in false colors—the thick atmosphere of prejudice by which it is ever surrounded, excluding from its sight the light of reason. So too he once said that if he "thought he had a drop of democratic blood in his veins, he would let it out." But that was when he was a Federalist.

KNOW NOTHINGISM is wiped out in St. Louis, the Benton candidate for Mayor being elected by nearly 2,500 majority. In this city it has had the effect to throw everything into the hands of the Hunker Democracy. Nothing could be more ineane than the attempt of a part of one third of the voters to proscribe the other two-thirds.

The Chicago Tribune, of the 8th inst., says: "Hon. W. A. Howard, Hon. John Sherman and Messrs. Lord and Upton, of the Kansas Commission, were at the Tremont House last night. They leave this morning via St. Louis for Kansas."

## EDITORIAL TABLE.

ITALIAN SIGHTS AND PAPAL PRINCIPLES. Seen through American Spectacles. By James Jackson Jarves. Harper Brothers, N. York, Publishers.

This pleasant book of travels is well written, and highly interesting and instructive. It is beautifully illustrated with numerous pictures. To those who would love to take a delightful book-journey through Italy, we cordially recommend it.

For sale at Arch. Wilson's.

LEGION; Or, Feigned Excuses—"for they are many." Dana & Co., New York, Publishers. The principal contents of this work originally appeared in the "Church Journal." The author has collected these papers "with the earnest wish that the publication may be of some service to those who, engaged in 'doing good,' are suffering the inevitable penalty of discouragement, opposition and neglect."

For sale by Wilson.

THE WONDERS OF SCIENCE; Or, Young Humphrey Dux, (the Cornish apothecary's boy, who taught himself Natural Philosophy, and eventually became President of the Royal Society.) The Life of a Wonderful Boy.—By Henry Mayhew. Harper Brothers, New York, Publishers.

This interesting book is written especially for boys, and is charmingly illustrated. Many of the youthful philosopher's experiments are finely pictured, and there are few books for boys more instructive or interesting.

For sale by A. Wilson.

MICHIGAN.—At the Republican Mass State Convention, held at Ann Arbor, March 29th, the following persons were appointed delegates to the National Convention:

At Large.—E. J. Penniman, of Wayne; E. C. Reaman, of Lenawee; Chas. B. Gorman, of Calhoun; N. L. Ayrey, of Kent; Thos. J. Drake, of Oakland; Geo. Jerome, of Wayne. First District.—Gov. K. S. Bingham, of Livingston; E. Lawrence, of Washtenaw; M. A. McNaughton, of Jackson. Second District.—I. P. Christiancy, of Monroe; W. J. Baxter, of Hillsdale; Lieut. Gov. G. A. Coe, of Branch. Third District.—H. G. Wells, of Kalamazoo; J. R. Kellogg, of Allegan; R. Strickland, of Clinton.

Fourth District.—J. L. Conger, of Macomb; A. P. Davis, of Genesee; H. B. Shank, of Ingham.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, says that of this number it is understood that four favor the nomination of Chase, while the larger remainder are uncommitted, though undoubtedly preferring the nomination of Seward.

BLACKWOOD ON BENNETT.—In the article, Biography Goes Mad, the last Blackwood's Magazine criticizes the biographies of Horace Greeley and James Gordon Bennett. Greeley is set off comparatively easy, but Bennett catches it thus:

The best type of Scottish character is eminently distinguished by force and earnestness; but as a Scotchman, when he is good, is intensely so—a Scotchman, when he sells himself to folly, is perhaps of all human beings the most devoted servant of that personage. Scotland, which has produced such eminent examples of genius and nobleness in this country as Thomas Chalmers and John Wilson, had the misfortune to give birth also to James Gordon Bennett. Let her not grieve, for the same England that gave birth to John Milton, was the mother likewise of Titus Oates.

COMPROMISING MEN.—The Fond du Lac Herald speaks to regard compromisers as the best men for these times. In speaking of our State Convention, it says:—"To that Convention let none but our best men be sent. We don't want to see that Convention composed of visionary, intolerant ultraists, but we do want to see it composed of calm, judicious, clear-headed, compromising men."

If this direction is followed, we shall have a Compromise Convention. The Fugitive Slave Act was the result of a Compromise. We trust Republicans have had enough of Compromises.

The New York Tribune has raised the price of advertising in its weekly columns to one dollar a line. It has now the largest circulation of any paper in the world.

The Sparta Watchman says that the Know Nothings in that town, by voting for part Democrats and part Republicans, contrived to elect some on both tickets.

The operations of the United States Mint, Philadelphia, for the last month, show that the whole deposits were \$1,093,010, of which \$101,200 were in silver. The coinage was 3,170,615 pieces of the value of \$3,443,098. Of this sum \$3,298,760 was in gold, \$236,000 in silver, and \$138,338 in copper. The gold coinage was very largely in double eagles. The silver was wholly in the smaller coins.

AID FOR THE COSTA RICANS.—The Washington correspondence of the Herald states that the French and English ministers declare that a detachment of men will be landed from their respective squadrons in Central America, to assist the Costa Ricans in the war against Walker.

TROOPS FOR GENERAL WALKER.—The brig Eureka was advertised to leave New Orleans on the 1st inst., for San Juan, Nicaragua, with a numerous corps of volunteers for Walker's army, and the steamer Chas. Morgan, on the 10th, for the same destination, with a company recruited by General Hornesby, who will accompany them.

CONDEMNED.—In the U. S. District Court at New York on the morning of the 8th inst., Judge Ingersoll ordered that the schooner Falmouth, seized as a slave, be condemned and sold with her cargo. No claim for her was put forward on behalf of any party.

Secretary Guthrie has expressed himself in favor of the repeal of the bounty on the codfishery, and of the drawback on pickled fish exported, and sold.

Dr. Graham, who killed Col. Loring at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and who has acted as apothecary since his confinement in Sing Sing, is not expected to live.

Francis C. Woodworth, editor of the Youth's Cabinet, is accompanying the Kansas Commission, for the purpose of making observations in that State.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—The election in Connecticut, on the 7th inst., resulted unfavorably to the administration. Latest returns indicate that the opposition will have the Legislature, by a handsome majority. No election of State officers by the People.

## Teachers for the West.

The ninth Annual Report of the Board of National Popular Education, issued by Governor Blaine, shows that the whole number of teachers thus sent into the educational field has been 423, furnished as follows:

Vermont, 109; Massachusetts, 103; New York, 78; Maine, 40; Connecticut, 30; New Hampshire, 35; Pennsylvania, 6; Ohio Reserve, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Michigan, 3; Wisconsin, 1; Illinois, 1; Virginia, 1.

The teachers have been distributed as follows: To Indiana, 121; Illinois, 99; Missouri, 51; Iowa, 31; Wisconsin, 31; Michigan, 22; Ohio, 18; Tennessee, 9; Kentucky, 8; Western Pennsylvania, 6; Minnesota, 3; N. Carolina, 3; Alabama, 3; Texas, 3; Kansas, 1; California, 5; Oregon, 6. Of this number, 1,000 of those who have returned and are deceased, 301 are now in the West. Matrimony makes heavy drafts upon this yearly phalanx, but an enlarged view of the matter, it seems to us, will see in that fact one of the most efficient ways of doing good. Many of the married couples continue as teachers, and all, it is to be hoped, have pupils of their own household.

The receipts into the Treasury for the last year were \$4,374 89; expenditures, \$3,892 41; balance in hand, \$665 65.

The interest in the cause is not abating and prospects for the future are bright and encouraging.

A CLOSE RUN.—The election at Oskosh on Tuesday week, was pretty closely contested, though the entire democratic ticket was defeated. The vote for Mayor stood: Thos. A. Follett, 319; Edward Eastman 318, John R. Forbes was chosen city Clerk, D. C. Ficks, Treasurer, John La Daw Marshal, and for school superintendent there was tie between Edwin Wheeler and Thos. P. Russell. Follett had 66 majority, for Circuit Judge.

SCHOONER SEIZED.—The schooner Maryland, of New York, was recently seized at Hampton Roads and taken to Norfolk, but the Captain refused to allow the vessel to be searched for runaway slaves, who it was believed were on board of her. The Captain and crew were committed to prison, and great excitement prevailed.

REPUBLICAN TRIUMPH.—The municipal election at Calais, Maine, on the 7th inst., resulted in the success of Lawrence, Republican for Mayor, by 209 majority. The Republicans carried four out of five Wards.

FROM TEXAS.—Texas dates to the 29th ult., are received.

The federal officers at Fort Mackintosh had interfered, to prevent another invasion of the Mexican authorities from the American side. The Lipan Indians had attacked another mail train, wounded several of the escort, and committed other depredations.

There have been only five emphatic explosions in New York city within a week, and what is more remarkable, not a single life has been lost in either case, and only some twenty persons were badly burned and disfigured.

O. A. A. Gardner, who was sent to the penitentiary from Scott County, Iowa, some five or six years ago, when a lad of sixteen or seventeen years, for purloining a letter from the post office, has been pardoned by President Pierce.

The Madison Journal copies the Beloit Journal's article in favor of Seward's nomination for President, and warmly approves it.

SAUK COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held a meeting at Baraboo on the 15th ult., and elected the following officers: President, Ralph G. Camp of Baraboo. Vice-President, Isaac W. Morely, of Freeport. Treasurer, R. H. Davis, of Baraboo. Secretary, M. C. White, of Baraboo.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF WAUKESHA COUNTY.—Menomonee, E. McMillan; Lisbon, Geo. Cairnes; Merion, J. Noon; Oconomowoc, M. Kertchey; Sunmit James Clerk; Delafield, A. Alden; Pewaukee, A. H. Griffin; Brookfield, D. Rowe; New Berlin, Moses Cleveland; Waukesha, A. F. Pratt; Ottowa, T. Chandler; Eagle, G. Underhill; Mukwonago, A. E. Elmore; Vernon, F. McNaughton; Muskego, C. D. Parker.

PURCHASE OF SILVER BY THE MINT.—The directors of the U. S. Mint has given notice that purchases of silver will be paid for at present at \$1.24 per standard troy ounce, the payments to be made in silver coins of the new issue. This will make the full weight of franc pieces 99 cents, Mexican and South American dollars 100 cents, half-dollars of the United States 53 cents.

TRIAL OF THE RAIL ROAD OBSTRUCTORS.—John and James Davolt, who have been arrested at the Dane Co. Circuit Court for placing obstructions upon the track of the Milwaukee & Mississippi Rail Road, the jury not agreeing, will be tried again next week, the trial being set down for next Tuesday.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—On the afternoon of the 8th inst., the Jewelry store of Ball, Black & Co. at New York, was robbed of diamonds to the value of \$30,000. The robbery is supposed to have been committed by an employee in the store, who slept on the premises, and is now missing.

FIRE IN ALTO.—On Friday morning last, the barn of S. P. Soule, in Alto, Fond du Lac Co., was burned to the ground, with its contents, consisting of two horses, four oxen, two cows, two calves, several hundred bushels of wheat and oats, and a few tons of hay. Loss estimated at \$1,200, and no insurance. The fire is believed to have been designedly set.

EMIGRANTS.—The Fond du Lac Union of the 8th inst., says: Some fifty or sixty emigrants, chiefly German, arrived here on the Saturday evening, en route for Green Bay.

A boy, eight years old, was killed in Cleveland, last Monday, by a Cuban bloodhound, of the breed used to hunt runaway slaves.

CANADA.—The ice in the St. Lawrence opposite Montreal was about breaking up on the 8th inst., and the river was open from Three Rivers to Quebec; also above Prescott.

The democratic ticket at Niles, Illinois was elected on the 7th inst., by from 100 to 20 majority.

## The Conservation of Beards.

Rev. J. S. Green, for more than 28 years a missionary at the Sandwich Islands, writes to Mr. Goodell as follows:

Several years ago I was one of twenty-seven missionaries assembled together to consult on the best means of building up the kingdom of God in our own field and throughout the world. Among other subjects we discussed our "Connection with the Christian world." After a free and full discussion, we came to the conclusion that it was the "duty of the present generation to evangelize the world." We passed twelve resolutions, to which we appended explanations and appeals, calculated, as we thought, to make the truth of them more apparent and impressive. We printed some two hundred copies, and sent them to the Missionary Rooms, Boston, by the hands of the late Rev. John Richards. We had strong hope that great good would result from this appeal, and scattered broadcast throughout our country, and we confidently believed that multitudes, on reading it, would be aroused to do their duty to the heathen, and to go to the benighted, fashioning nations with the lamp of truth—with the bread of life. Think then of our consternation and grief when Mr. Richards returned and assured us that his reception by the Secretaries of the Board was *chilling in the extreme*; that the Prudential Committee had repudiated our Circular, or Appeal—and, he added, that, refusing to store it and *forbidding him to mail the copies which we had directed to our friends*, many of them were burned in the back yard of the Missionary House. In addition to all this, at the next meeting of the Board, we of the Mission were forbidden to print at the Mission press, and made exiles from our country. I need not tell you of the excitement thus caused among us at the islands, nor of the doings of the Board for a year or two in retracting their steps. I give you these facts to show how men have been radical in reform. We of the Mission had our appeal on the Savior's commission to his disciples, "Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." We supposed this command binding on all the ministers of Christ, and on all the disciples. We made our appeal accordingly. But this was quite too radical a view for those who had all along refused to go and preach the gospel to the heathen. Hence that treatment which our Circular received at the hands of the Prudential Committee of the A. B. C. F. M., and at the hands of the Secretaries, Messrs. Anderson and Greene.

GOLD IN THE GREAT SAHARA.—According to the Centre Algerian, the Great Desert of Sahara, which it states is not so uninhabitable as has been described, is rich in gold dust. In the month of January last, the Tuaregs, a race inhabiting the Desert, sent a deputation to Governor General Randon, proffering their friendship and their protection to trading caravans coming to their country, or passing through to Soudan, or the Land of the Niger. Among the articles which they named as inducements for trading caravans to visit them, were gold dust, ivory, fragrant gums, &c.

Another Algerian journal, the Akhbar, in confirmation of the report of numerous deposits in the Sahara, quotes the following passage from the works of Ebu Khaldoun, the historian of the Berbers:

The King of Mali (city of the eastern Sahara) arrived at Cairo, with eighty loads of gold dust, each of three hundred weight. A well informed man of Sedehelma related to the king's interpreter, that in the country of Kaskas (among the blacks), the Sultan Dehata, successor of Moussa Moussa, sold the famous rock of gold which was the most remarkable treasure of the sovereign of Mali. It weighed twenty hundred pounds, and was kept in the same condition as when first discovered.

AID FOR KANSAS.—At a meeting of the officers of the Dane County Kansas Aid Society, the following plan was agreed on as most likely to accomplish the objects of the society:

That subscriptions shall be taken up to pay a portion of the traveling expenses of the emigrants, and that one or more individuals shall enter into an obligation with the Society that enough money shall be furnished to any emigrant who shall enter a claim in Kansas to purchase eighty acres when it shall be sold by government, and that the emigrant shall have five years to repay the money at seven per cent interest. If the emigrant has a family double the amount of money shall be furnished.

It now only remains for the citizens of the county to respond to this suggestion—to put the plan in action and secure to Kansas citizens who will become attached to the new state by the strongest ties. Let meetings be held in every town in the county, and let every town fit out an emigrant at least.

All persons desirous of emigrating are requested to hand in the names of the amount they need for the journey, their occupations and the name of responsible person, to whom they can refer.—Madison Journal.

VAMOSE.—Wm. Conroy, the man whose trial was commenced, in Janesville, on Saturday, for illegal voting, was missing at the convening of the Court on Monday morning. His bail was only \$200. It was a plain case against him, and if he had not left for parts unknown, he would have been provided with quarters at Waupun.

FOR KANSAS.—The Janesville Free Press of this morning says: James M. Williams and H. Wellington Ide start this morning for Kansas. They are energetic, worthy young men, and will be true in any emergency.

A motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was lost in the Canadian Parliament, on the evening of the 7th inst., by a vote of 43 to 67.

COLLISION.—On Saturday night last the str. Roanoke when off the mouth of Delaware river ran into, and sunk the schooner Sidney of Philadelphia. One man was drowned.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH.—The Cleveland Municipal Election on the 7th inst., resulted in the triumph of the Democratic ticket.

Of 173 votes cast in Sparta, Monroe Co., all but 24 were cast for Judge Knowlton.

GORSLINE'S majority in Manitowish County, for Circuit Judge, is about 1300.

Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, astonished his audience by saying, "We eat gas, drink gas, tread on gas, and are gas." "Then it is a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee, "that gas is so dear."

ADVERSITY.—"Ah, Sam, so you've been in trouble, hey?" "Yes, Sam, yes." "Well, cheer up, man; adversity tries us, and shows up our better qualities." "Ah, but adversity didn't try me; it was a country judge, and he showed up my worst qualities."

The Nashua Oasis copies the following epiphany from a tombstone in the town near by:—

"Here lies Major Parker, Whom the Lord saw fit to slay, He died without any fears, And buried without any tears; And where he's gone and how he fares No one knows and no one cares."

## CONGRESSIONAL.

The Senate, on the 18th ult., passed a bill remitting the duties on merchandise destroyed by fire.

Mr. Sumner of Mass., introduced a supplementary act to limit the liability of ship owners.

Mr. Mason, a bill making further provisions for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.

Mr. Geyer resumed his remarks on the Kansas question, and expressed the opinion, that had it not been for the Emigrant Aid Society, Kansas would be a free state, as it requires much more time for slave owners to emigrate with their property, than Northern men, who have no cumbersome material to carry with them, but the South, having been stimulated by the efforts of the North to shape the destiny of that territory, would in all probability maintain their present southern ascendancy. He quoted from the Massachusetts Personal Liberty bill, contrasting some of its provisions with the laws of the Kansas Legislature, against which so much has been said by senators on the other side. Mr. Seward obtained the floor and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Hughton argued against slavery. He thought the men who were seeking to enlarge the limits of involuntary servitude, more obnoxious to the charge of black democracy, than those who seek to restrain it.

Mr. Waldron earnestly expressed as his opinion, that the rights of the people of Kansas had been usurped by invaders, and the Government designed for their oppression.

Mr. Boyce argued that as Great Britain had violated our neutrality laws in the enlistment case, we should insist by negotiation, for reparation, which will be forthcoming when a future British Administration attain power, for the present one cannot make reparation without condemning itself.

A NOBLE BOY.—The annexed touching episode in street life—life in Paris—is culled by a contemporary from a French paper. It is a beautiful gem, and should be in all memories, surrounded with pearls of sweetest thought and gentlest sympathy.

About nine o'clock, in the morning, a little boy of twelve, whose jacket of white cloth, and apron distinctly indicated that he followed the profession of a pastry cook, was returning from market with an open basket, containing butter and eggs, on his head. When he had reached the vicinity of St. Eustache, the little fellow, who could only with difficulty make his way through the crowd, was violently jostled by a stranger who was passing, as that his basket tipped and fell on the ground with its contents. The poor lad, when he saw his eggs all broken, and his butter tumbled in the gutter, began to cry bitterly and wring his hands. A person who happened to be in the crowd that had gathered around the little fellow, drew a ten sou piece from his pocket and giving it to the boy, asked the rest of the crowd to help him to do the same, and make up the loss occasioned by this accident. Induced by his example, every one present eagerly complied, and very speedily the boy's apron contained a respectable collection of coppers and silver. When all had contributed their quota, our young Valet, whose distress had vanished in a moment, as though by enchantment, warmly thanked his new benefactors for their kindness, and forthwith proceeded to count the sum he had received, which amounted to not less than twenty-two francs and thirty-five centimes; but instead of quietly putting this sum into his pocket, he produced the bill of the articles he had lost, and as its total amounted only to fourteen francs, he appropriated no more than that sum; and then observing in the group that surrounded him, a poor woman in rags, the gallant little fellow walked right to her, and placed the remainder in her hand. Certainly it would have been impossible to add the paragraph, "to have shown himself more deserving of public generosity, or to have acknowledged it in any handsomer manner; hence the noble conduct was greeted with the applause of the crowd, who were delighted to find such delicacy and propriety of feeling in so young a bosom."

GOD DISPOSES.—The New York Evening Post remarks:

There is one circumstance connected with Napoleon's family, which historians have not yet observed, but which is well worth mention. Napoleon the Great, set aside his own best friend and counselor, Josephine, to obtain an heir to the throne of France. He married a Princess of Austria, and by her he had a son. That birth was the culminating point of his power and his dignity. From thence he did nothing but descend. He died an exile—his son also. Who succeeded to his name, his fame, his power? The child of Hortense, who was the child of Josephine! In the person of the Emperor of the French, we find not the offspring of Napoleon the Great, but the offspring of his discarded wife. What an illustration of the truth of the adage, "That it is man who proposes, but God who disposes!"

MAKING A MILLION STROKES.—A man lately accepted a challenge to make one million strokes with a pen within a month; not to be mere scratches or dots, but fair down strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. The month was to be four weeks; he was to abstain from the task on Sundays, so that he must average about 36,000 strokes per day. On the first day he executed about 50,000 strokes; on the second day nearly as many. But at length after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the constant attendance of a relation or friend to besprikle it, without interrupting his progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to invigorate it. On the 23d day he made a stroke, exceeded by some few thousands, "to make assurance doubly sure," were accomplished.—N. Y. Mirror.

A USEFUL DISCOVERY.—M. Scovel, of Paris has discovered that the oxychloride of zinc possesses a property which renders it superior to plaster of Paris for coating the walls of rooms. In applying it for this purpose, a coat of oxyd of zinc, mixed with size, and made up like a wash, is first laid on the wall, ceiling or wainscot, and over that a coat of chloride of zinc is applied, being prepared in the same way as the first wash. The oxyd and chloride effect an immediate combination, and form a kind of cement, smooth and polished as glass, and without its disadvantages of smell, &c. The inventor further suggests the employment of oxychloride of zinc, as a paint for iron, and also to stop hollow teeth.—N. Y. Commercial.

GARRICK WAS PARANOID.—He lately, said Poote, invited Hurd to dine with him in the Adelphi; and after dinner, the evening being very warm, they walked up and down in front of the house. As they passed and repassed the dining room windows, Garrick was in a perfect agony; for he saw that there was a thief in one of the candles which were burning on the table; and yet Hurd was a person of such consequence that he could not run away from him to prevent the waste of his tallow.

When a man shaving with a silver razor! When he cuts off his hairs with a shilling.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

TOWNSEND, BEAN & BURLOCK,  
(Successors to Townsend, Finkler & Co.)  
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,  
No. 203 East Water Street,  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.  
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE bought and sold.  
Premium paid for Gold, Silver, Eastern, Chicago and Milwaukee Bank Notes. Silver and Gold for sale. Highest price paid for Uncurrent Money and Foreign Coins.  
Collections made and promptly remitted.  
Notes, Mortgages and Securities purchased and negotiated.  
Interest paid on Deposits.  
april 11w

TO RENT.  
THE LOWER PART OF A GOOD HOUSE, with use of Barn, in the Fourth Ward, will be rented to a small and peaceable family. INQUIRE AT THIS OFFICE.  
april 11w

NOTICE.  
THE UNDERSIGNED will on and after Monday, 7th April, require all checks on other than their own Banks, offered in payment of Notes, to be certified.  
D. FERGUSON, Cashier.  
MARSHALL & ISLEY.  
T. R. B. ELDRIDGE, Cashier.  
J. S. SCOTT, Cashier.  
J. S. COLE, Cashier.  
E. D. HOLTON, President.  
J. H. SKIDMORE, Cashier.  
HULL, JAMES & CO.  
TOWNSEND, BEAN & BURLOCK.  
BRIDGE BROTHERS.  
E. B. GREENLEAF, Cashier.  
Milwaukee, April 3, 1856.  
april 11w

WISCONSIN STATE  
KANSAS EMIGRANT AID ASSOCIATION.  
The Secretary's Office of the Society is now open at 20 East Water Street, second floor below City Hall Office. Volunteers and persons intending to emigrate can obtain information at this office.  
All letters from different parts of the State will be promptly answered.  
C. T. HOTCHKISS, Secretary.

BRIDGE BROTHERS!  
EXCHANGE AND BANKING OFFICE!!  
225 E. Water St., 4 doors south of Walker House  
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.  
DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, specie, and uncurrent money. Interest paid on special deposits.  
Purchases and sales of Real Estate negotiated. Loans advanced on Bond and Mortgage. Investments made.  
Land Warrants bought, sold and located.  
S. L. BRIDGE.  
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Geo. Smith & Co., Chicago, Ill.  
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Milwaukee, October 1, 1855.  
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